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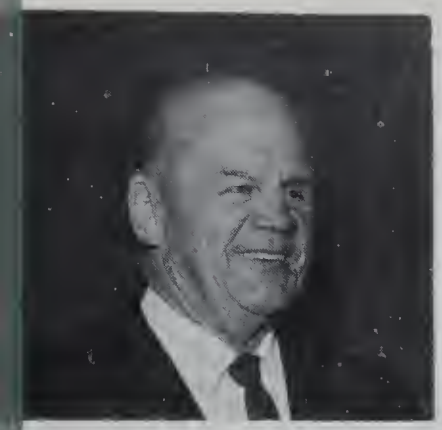

"The President's Message"

fter visiting the World's Fair in New York City recently, Mrs. rainard and I traveled up to Niantic, Connecticut in order to spend few days with our friends, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar G. Schilke. At this oint, I would like to give Mr. Schilke's new book a little plug. It titled "Coins That Were Legal Tender In The United States." is fully illustrated with his own coins. This book is or will be ublished by Coin and Currency. It is another book, that would be orth-while adding to your library.

uring the conversation one evening, the talk had (as usual) turnd to coin collecting. I mentioned that we (Numismatic Associaon of Southern California) were forming a coin collection and that e had enjoyed good success from the start. Mr. Schilke said, "I ave an item that would just fit such a collection". He then exused himself and soon returned with a beautiful example of the orld's first paper money. A one KWAN NOTE of the Ming Dynast.

his note is made of the bark of the Mulberry Tree and the value xceeds $200.00. I said "We would surely like to have one of these re notes. However the N.A.S.C. has not authorized me to spend my money for our collection".

r. Schilke replied, "This note is not for sale, I am giving it to ou to pass on to the N.A.S.C." I, of course, was most happy to ccept and so now we are the proud owners of a fine numismatic em. Thanks Oscar and the Mrs.

thought this most generous gift, coming from a non-member was e mark of a true numismatist.

member that I overlooked last issue, and her donation was a fine ne, was Pauline Ney. Other new names of donors will have to go to the next issue.

Karl M. Brainard

The Sestertii of Rome

The sestertius was a small silver coin, which first circulated in Rome about 187 B.C. This coin was the same size as an United States three cent silver piece. Like the three cent silver, the small size of the sestertius made them unpopular and the denomination was discontinued about 50 B.C. A few years later the sestertius was revived. This time it was a large copper coin. The denomination was the largest of several minor coins. It was very popular, and the mintage constantly increased, until the second century A.D.

When the Romans conquered the Greeks, they sent to Rome as slaves, the flower of the Greek population. The best of the professional people, artists and craftsmen. The most perfect physical and mental specimens of youths, and the most beautiful maidens. Among these Grecian slaves were engravers of dies and coiners.

The professions of die engraving and coining were hereditary. When a son was born to a coiner, he was trained from early boyhood to take the place of his father. The secrets of engraving and the techniques of coining were kept in the families of coiners for generation after generation.

The engravers were skilled and highly paid artists. They were always Greek slaves or descendants of slaves. These craftsmen were assigned to their mints, and were never permitted to change their jobs or vocations.

The sestertii of the Roman Empire were large coins about the size of a dollar. The metal of these coins was orichalcum. Orichalcum is a Latin word which means like gold or near gold. We call the metal brass. Orichalcum, or brass, is an alloy of copper and zinc. The two ores are common together. Ancient metallurgists had never isolated the element zinc. So they thought that orichalcum was a distinct element. Orichalcum was scarce, and the beautiful gold like color of the metal made it desirable. The Romans considered orichalcum a semi-precious metal, and a coin in that metal was worth two and one-half times as much as the same coin in copper or bronze.

The large size of the sestertius gave the engravers a great scope in which to execute detail and fineness. This enabled them to produce some of the world's finest examples of minature portrait art.

HE SESTERTII OF ROME continued

ith few exceptions, Roman Imperial coins had the portrait of the urrent Emperor, or a member of his family on the obverse. There e thousands of interesting reverses. They are rich in history, olitical propaganda, customs of the times, clothes, architecture, orts, ships, and many other subjects.

me advanced collectors specialize in the reverses of these coins aying little attention to the obverses.

ll State accounts, all taxes and state expenditures were computed sestertii. The question has often been asked, "Why was this umbersome unit used, instead of a simpler one of silver or gold." he answer to this question may be, that the sestertius was one ays pay for the foot soldier, and the common soldier was the most mportant man in Rome.

s the result of continued monetary inflation over a period of many ears, the sestertius was gradually reduced in size.

he Emperor Postumus (259-267 A.D.) was the last Ruler to coin e sestertius. These last sestertii were about one-third the size the same denomination, two hundred years before. Never the less ey were beautifully engraved and struck and are prized in any ollection of Roman Imperial Coins.

he sestertius has always been popular with collectors. They can e purchased at moderate prices. As a series they make a beauti- l collection and afford an endless opportunity of research.

Ken Young

Member of Southern California
Ancient Numismatic Society.

****

"Money talks. But these days the
dollar doesn't have enough cents
to say anything worthwhile."

****

FAUSTINA JUNIOR
A.D. 170

NERO
A.D. 54-68

TITUS
A.D. 79-81

****

Bechtler's Private Gold Coinage

by

M. JENSEN

hristopher Bechtler, a jeweler and gunsmith, was born in Baden, ermany in 1782. Having learned his trade well, he was barely able eke out a bare living for his family and himself. The times were d and the pay was low in Baden. He had heard of the many opportnities that existed in America. The more he thought of his future, e more convinced he was that he must go to America.

inally in 1828 he made his great decision and decided to leave s homeland to seek the better and more ample life in the U.S.A. hristopher decided to take his two sons, August and Charles, as ell as his nephew, Christopher, Jr. with him.

arly in 1829 this family set sail from Germany. They arrived in hiladelphia by mid 1829. Christopher soon decided that his future d not lie here. He had heard stories of the fabulous new gold elds that were being operated and discovered daily in the Carona's. Being a jeweler, gunsmith and assayer, he figured this would e a good place to establish his business and home.

hus the Bechtler family left Philadelphia and started the long verland trek to the Carolina Gold Fields. The trip was indeed difficult as there were no roads, only trails to this remote area. Finly after several months travel, the Bechtler's came to the small amlet of Rutherfordton, North Carolina.

his was where Christopher, Sr. decided to set up his business nd establish a home for his family.

old was being mined in considerable quantities in the surrounding ea. Also gold was mined in several counties adjacent to Rutherrdton. This seemed like an ideal location. Miners were pouring to this area daily.

hristopher, Sr. being a far-sighted man, immediately saw a need make coins from the large amounts of loose gold that the miners arried with them. The miners were often cheated when they paid r items with their gold dust or nuggets. The closest mint was hiladelphia, this was a very long distance from the Carolina Gold ields. There was little or no other coins in this area.

At this point, Christopher decided to make his own "private gold coins", which would benefit both the miner and merchant. He soon was cutting the dies for his coins and assembling the press to strike the gold coins on. He made dies for coins of $2.50 and $5.00 value. On one side was the value and Bechtler's name. On the other side was North Carolina Gold and the weight and carat of the gold. Early in 1831, Christopher Bechtler struck his first "private gold coins". His operation was an immediate success. He ran a small ad in the Rutherfordton paper advising the miners he would assay their gold for a one dollar fee and would strike gold coins for 2½% of the gold.

Banks and all merchants accepted these coins as they were of true value. Some of these coins would vary in size as the gold in the different Carolina areas would vary in fineness or quality of the gold. Thus a gold coin marked 20 carats would be larger than a coin marked 22 carats, as the latter coin contained much purer gold. But one thing was sure, all coins contained the amount of gold marked on the coin.

Their reputation for honesty was well established. However in later years when Christopher, Jr. took over the operation, this was not true of him.

The Bechtler Mint was established on a farm, four miles outside of the village of Rutherfordton. Directly in back of the buildings was the rolling hills where Bechtler's themselves sunk several shafts and mined gold themselves. Today one can still see these mines though they long since have played out. Only the murky clay now remains.

Gold was mined in the Carolina's as early as the 1790's. In fact the only source of U.S. gold from 1790 till 1828 was from the Carolina area. This gold field occupied an area in excess of 100 square miles. Indeed a very large area covering over seven counties, and even extended into South Carolina. Burke County produced the best and richest ore. Most of its gold was of 23 carat fineness, almost pure gold.

The success of this Mint can be measured by the fact that during its life, over 3 million dollars' worth of gold coins were struck by the Bechtler's.

In 1832, Christopher decided to strike coins in denominations of $1.00 value. This was the first time a coin of a dollar value was ever struck in the U.S.A.

The coin was received so well that the U.S. Government decided to follow the Bechtler example and in 1849 began striking $1.00 gold coins -- a full 17 years after the first Bechtler Gold Dollars appeared.

In 1834, the U.S. Government revalued gold and thus began a new era for gold coins. Prior to 1834 the gold coins of U.S. were struck in small quantities and they also contained gold valued at 16 to 1 instead of the 20 to 1 that most foreign countries applied to their gold coins. This revaluing of gold had a most disasterous effect upon the early Bechtler gold coins. Anyone could melt the early coins down and receive a quick 20% profit for their trouble, thus most of the early Bechtler coins were permanently lost to the Numismatic World.

Again in 1838 when the new U.S. Mint opened at Charlotte, North Carolina, it was decreed that all Bechtler gold coins that were turned into banks must be sent to the new mint where they would be melted down and re-struck as regular U.S. Mint Coins.

Again most of the "private gold coins" were to disappear forever from the Numismatist.

The last great disaster to befall the Bechtler coinage, was during the Civil War when the South had to pay England in gold for all supplies she received from her. This action almost wiped out the last of the Bechtler private gold coins.

Thus, after these three great misfortunes suffered by these private gold coins only a scant few of the original three million dollars that were minted are left. The Bechtler coins are scarce and most of them very expensive. Only three denominations were struck: $1.00, $2.50 and $5.00 values.

After the Charlotte Mint opened in 1838, the Bechtler operation began a steady decline. More and more miners took their gold to the U.S. Mint. However, many of them that lived near or closer to Rutherfordton still had the Bechtler's strike the coins for them. But "private gold coinage" was definitely on the decline.

In 1842, Christopher, Sr. became ill and shortly there-after passed away. With his passing the most colorful and productive years of the private mint were behind them now. August, his son, decided to continue with the mint, but only on a part time basis as he was now running a jewelry store in Rutherfordton. He lacked the ambition of his father and also thought there was too much work striking gold coins. August struck coins of $1.00 and $5.00 value between 1842 until his death in 1847. Charles, a brother of August had died shortly after the Bechtler's had come to the Carolina area. Thus the only survivor was the nephew, Christopher, Jr.

He decided to try to operate the mint but Christopher, Jr. was not the capable man either of the other Bechtler's were. He spent most of his time in the local tavern. He lacked the skill to do a good job.

Soon Christopher, Jr. was striking a few gold coins that were not of the value stamped upon them.

This practice came to the attention of the U.S. Government, In 1852 one of the Congressmen was ready to introduce a bill in Congress outlawing "private gold coinage". Christopher, Jr. somehow got the wind of the impending legislation. He decided to flee Rutherfordton with his wife and children. He took what he could and moved to Spartanburg, South Carolina. This was the end of the Bechtler Private Gold Coinage.

The operation had lasted for over twenty-one years and had struck over three million dollars worth of coins.

It is not known what became of Christopher, Jr. but many of his heirs now live throughout the South.

The press that Christopher,Sr. made himself and was used to strike these coins is now on display in the New York Museum of Natural History.

None of the original buildings that the Bechtler's used now stand. They have long since disappeared. But the coins that these German Immigrants struck will forever remind us of this important chapter in our Numismatic History.

The Bechtler family set some Numismatic records. They were preceeded only by Templeton Reed in striking private gold coins. They struck far more private gold coins than any other person or company

ECHTLER'S PRIVATE GOLD COINAGE : continued

heir operation lasted much longer than any other private gold iner. The coins of Christopher, Sr. and August were of honest ight and were readily accepted by banks or individuals anywhere the Southeast.

ring the Civil War, many southern companies specified debts re to be paid in Bechtler Gold Coin.

ristopher, Sr. also gained some recognition from another field, invented a double barreled revolver. He also designed another n that would shoot ten shoots a minute, a great achievement for s times. Thus this amazing story of the Bechtler Family comes an end, but will long be remembered by us all.

incerely hope that some Numismatic Society will some day place adequate marker at the location of the Bechtler Mint near Ruthordton, North Carolina, recognizing their contribution to the community and the nation.

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A Numismatist

en a man with a great knowledge has no time to answer a newmer's question, no matter what the question, he has lost something.

other man with a less amount of knowledge when asked, stops, swers the question as best he can and explains related facts, s man has gained the mark of a Numismatist.

, if you have great knowledge or are like most of us and have ly an average knowledge, try to help that newcomer. You may not able to answer his question but, you may know someone that can d will be glad to do so. That newcomer may someday gain the rk of a Numismatist because, you took the time to help him, he ll remember and will help others.

Numismatist is not in how much you know and keep to yourself. r is it how many coins you possess or money BUT in helping ers and sharing your knowledge with others. This alone remains ribute and the mark of a Numismatist.

One person's opinion --- Peggy E. Borgolte

Who Will Speak For The Collectors???

During the hearings of the Legal and Monetary Affairs Sub-Commit tee of the Government Operations Committee, it is a sure thing tha a lot of public comment of unfavorable nature was made about coi collecting.

Our distinguished hobby has been given an unfair share of blame t the coin shortage. WHY?? Because there is no one in Washingto to represent the coin collectors of our Nation.

The Federal Reserve Banking System takes no blame for the shor age of coins and vending machine people have testified to protec their investment and point a finger of blame away from their chai of vending machines, linked across the country which total in th millions.

By the same token, why would the Treasury Department want t freeze the date of 1964 on all U.S. Coins indefinitely? This woul be an obvious disaster as far as coin shortages go. Every coin date prior to 1964 would disappear from circulation--then where would we be?? Coin shortage, -- and HOW !!!!!!!!!!!!

Here is the only effective way to combat such things. Write to you Congressman and Senators, and if you have time, write to the Pr sident himself. He may not read your letter but he will be told o its contents.

When writing your Congressman, you should address it to House Office Building, Washington, 25, D.C.; and when writing your Sena tor, mail should be addressed to Senate Office Building, Washing ton, 25, D.C. Be sure to include the name of the individual addres ed. They just might not realize the Treasury Dept. cleared ove $1,920,000.00 from the sale of proof coins and uncirculated coin in 1963 and it is estimated a surplus of $1,700,000.00 is expecte from 1964. A profit in government operations like this and it isn worthwhile??? At least the Treasury Dept. has done away with proof and mint sets for 1965.

TAKE TIME TO WRITE NOW. TOMORROW MAY BE TOO LATE

****

"I HAVE HAD ENOUGH"

have had enough of the Mint blaming coin collectors for the coin hortage.
have had enough of the bankers blaming coin collectors for the oin shortage.
have had enough of Senator Stoopenagle blaming coin collectors or the coin shortage.

"THE TRUTH IS"

he Mint is mostly to blame for their short sightedness.

ook at the Minting -------
or years they have continued to make coins for other nations.
or years they have insisted on minting medals for ANY reason ey could think of.

"THE TRUTH IS"

he Inter-National Bankers have shipped thousands of Kennedy alf dollars to Europe, South America.
nd other countries, where they have sold for $5.00 to $8.00 each.

"THE TRUTH IS"

housands of bankers, from teller down to President have hoards f coins --- BY THE BAG.

"THE TRUTH IS"

he late action of the Treasury is the second step in devaluing our inage, --- by debasing it.

"THE TRUTH IS"

he Mint will be out of silver from 3 to 5 years. That is the only ason for printing Federal Reserve Notes of $1.00 value.

"THE TRUTH IS"

e no longer have either gold or silver to back up our printing press oney.

"THE TRUTH IS"

E MUST STOP GIVING OUR WEALTH AWAY, or face the con- equences of FIAT MONEY.

K.M.B.

BRAZIL
It's Coins and It's History

by
Mrs. Joy Parrish

The early recorded history of Brazil and the history of Brazilian numismatics are so closely related it would indeed be hard to find a dividing line between the two subjects. The numismatics of Brazil is in reality a record of most of the historical activity related to the establishment of this interesting and beautiful South American country. Brazil has a wide, varied and most colorful background thus offering much to the students of international numismatic, as well as world history students.

This huge country covering at least half of the South America occupies the east-central portion of the continent and includes several climatic regions, the most famous being the tropical Amazon Basin near the equator. In the mountainous regions facing the southern coast is the temperate zone, and in the central section of Brazil is the sub-tropical climate. The size of this colorful country is about 3,286,270 square miles, and the population is about 67,000,000. The main export of Brazil is coffee, and their language is primarily Portuguese, since so many of the Brazilian people have Portuguese ancestors.

Brazil was originally discovered by a band of Portuguese explorers in the early 1500's. This band of explorers were led by the famous Amerigo Vespucci, and in 1501 the first permenent settlement was made by the Portuguese on the island of Sao Vicente. After Portugal began ruling Brazil it became necessary to establish some form of coinage to cover the currency requirements that arose in the early stages of the Brazilian development. It took many years to design coins that were acceptable to the natives and Indians of Brazil and by the Royalty of Portugal. It was in the year of 1694 under the direction of King Peter 2nd that the Portuguese monies were first put into circulation for general uses. This initial coinage was patterned after the Portuguese monies and was minted in both gold and silver metals. The first mint in Brazil was organized in the City of Bahia. Bahia was founded in 1549 and was the capital of Brazil until 1763. As the City of Rio de Janiero became more established, more industry started there, and eventually the city was proclaimed the capital of Brazil. Rio de Janiero was the busy bustling capital city for many years, and is still one of Brazil's leading tourist cities. It is known as the Mardi Gras or Carnival center of South America. A comparitively new city named Brasilis is now the capital.

ince the coins were used both in Brazil and Portugal there was ot much of a change in the pattern throughout the 18th century. The bverse of most of the coins are a little different inasmuch as they ere honoring various kings or rulers of Portugal. The one shown the photograph here was issued when John 6th was ruler of Por- gal and her possessions. The beautiful crown is very prominently own on most all of the coins, the .600 denotes the grade of the lver in the coin. The date stands out in sharp detail reminding e collector that almost two hundred years of Brazilian histor y as been accomplished and recorded, both in books and numis- atics. The large letter "J" is the initial of King John and the oin was originally called a "Big J", but down through the years e name somehow got changed to "Big Joe", and the people of razil still refer to their early crowns as "Big Joes". The flowers ere added to the coin to enhance its beauty, and to pay tribute the beautiful wild tropical flowers that grow so abundantly in outh America.

he reverse shown on the photo is repeated over and over on coins Brazil. The distinguished emblem is formed by a globe super- posed on the cross with a triange high relief end. The sign is miliar to all early Portuguese and Brazilian coin collectors. This rticular inscription is also very familiar. It is an abbreviated rm of "Subque Signo Nata Stabit", the "R" located in the cen- r of the coin denotes the mint where the coin was struck. This e was minted in the City of Rio de Janeiro in 1774. This coin ows the general pattern of the Brazilian coins. No. essential ange of types took place, and only small variations were intro- ced since everyone seemed happy with the beauty and durability the home coinage until 1889, the year Brazil was declared a re- blic with her new title of Estados Unidos de Brazil. On the new oinage of the liberated country the head of liberty in Phrygian, or reedom Cap, and the five stars of the Southern Cross are very ominently shown. One of the most interesting pieces in a Bra- lian collection is the special silver commemorative coin issued 1900. This coin was issued in honor of Brazil's fourth centenary lebration. Also in 1922 a commemorative coin was issued by Bra- l to celebrate her independence from Portugal. The third com- emorative coin that holds an interesting place in history, and nu- ismatics is the 1932 coin issued to commemorate Brazil's colo- zation.

razil's present currency pattern was introduced in 1942 with a onetary unit of the cruzeiro, or the equivalent of one hundred

centavos to the dollar. This change in the monies of Brazil greatly influenced many tourist into the idea of visiting the country. The coins of Brazil may be found in many collections. There are many small sized coins that would fit into the "Small Coins of the World" collections, and there are the beautiful commemorative coins for the collectors that specialize in Commemorative of the World. All collectors of Crowns and Dollars of the World add the Braziiian pesos, Big Joes, Cruzeiros, etc. into their displays. The variety of patterns offer a great deal of interest and education to anyone viewing a display from Brazil, whether they are numismatist, students, or just persons looking at coins to pass away the time. Anyone definitely interested in South America, its history and its coins down through the ages will certainly find a delightful and open field of coins to collect if they choose those from Brazil.

References : (1) The International Encyclopedia printed in 1925. (Vol. No. 3)
(2) New Horizons World Guide by Pan American Airways
(3) The Numismatist by A.N.A.

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"SPEAKING OF LOYALTY AND LOVE OF HOBBY"

I would like to nominate for Top Honors, Mr. Kenneth Young, Several months ago, Kenny had promised to speak at West Valley Coin Club in Reseda.

So What?? You say. Well, Kenny lives in Long Beach and on this day, his car wasn't working. So he took the bus to Los Angeles, another bus to Van Nuys, then a cab to Reseda -- carrying his display with him. WHAT OTHER HOBBY HAS MEMBERS LIKE THIS?

ORE FROM S/SGT. CARLIN D. SMALL in TURKEY ---

am having difficulty in obtaining coins to complete my Turkish ries (silver dollar size). A Turkish friend that is a silversmith in lana, told me that Osmaniye was the place to find them, so one ternoon I took a bus and after some difficulty managed to arrive ere. Osmaniye is an ancient collectors dream, but few of the coins vanted. Went to Iskenderum the other day and found a shop that s very reasonable in prices, but again they only had ancient ins. This week end, seven other airmen and myself are going to e some of the castles and since about four of us are collectors, will be keeping our eyes open.

rmers find old coins in the field around the castles and are al- ys on the lookout for a tourist who might buy them for souvenirs. ve not had much business with the silver or goldsmiths in Adana their prices are so high. My friend, does on occasion, obtain a v coins for me and most likely sells them at cost. When he runs t of silver and does obtain silver coins, he runs them through his ess and has a silver sheet to make rings. Everytime he does this, et tears come to my eyes, to no avail, he just laughs. Many oice coins have been holed for stringing onto headbands and it lly puts a pain in a collector's heart.

ssed a chance to pick up a nice 1912 dollar size silver Russian in. A gentleman came into my friends shop trying to sell it, but ce my friend would only pay silver content, the man would not ll it. I asked about it at the time, but my friend insisted it wasn't coin but a medal. I was not the wiser until I checked a book. In kenderum, I saw an 1883 Hawaiian dime in a show case on a push t, I tried to buy it but was told it was only for display to let peo- know he sold coins.

ed to start a Coin Club when I first came here, but as we were ding the meeting in downtown Adana, at the Red Cross, we found st collectors or interested persons could not always get away m work in time.

rough my close association with the Red Cross Director, who is all out collector of ancient coins, have interested another room te in coins. At present he makes weekly trips to Missis (a very cient town that is now in ruins) about twelve miles from the base d obtains minor copper and bronze coins from the farmers, gyp- s, and children in that area. Most of these seem to be junk, al- ugh ancient junk, but once in a while he turns up a fair coin. He only paying a few cents and is getting started.

MORE FROM S/SGT. C.D. SMALL continued

Guess I have no will power, seem unable to stop myself from obtaining a few ancient coins from this area. Just minor silver and small bronze or copper. Really wanted to complete my Turkish collection first, then study the ancients before I started in that field. All this just to send my dues. Sometimes get carried away when I talk about the coin field.

Those interested in these fields may write to S/Sgt. Carlin D. Small He will be glad to hear from you.

S/Sgt. Carlin D. Small, AF19452896
Tuslog, Detachment 50, Box 155
APO 289, New York, New York.

From a letter to the N.A.S.C Corresponding Secretary.

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Attention Everyone:

All numismatic articles and Club News must be in my hands by November 1st in order to appear in the next issue of the "Quarterly."

At this time I would like to thank those of you who have sent in articles for publication in the "Quarterlies".

Anyone who hasn't submitted an article, feel free to do so, as we would like to share your numismatic knowledge with everyone.

All articles should be addressed to the editor, whose address is on the inside cover.

Your Editor

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DON'T FORGET THE N.A.S.C. CONVENTION

FEBRUARY 24, 25, 26, 27, 1965

PLAN TO ATTE

Byzantine Coins

by
DAVE WELSH

One of the least known major series to most collectors is the 1000 year long coinage of the Byzantine Empire. The reason for this is undoubtedly that the Byzantines, after continuing coinage of the later Roman type for some years, reverted to the most barbarously and illegibly struck coins that could be imagined. Why this happened is far from clear, but the fact remains that an Empire that possessed a high level of civilization and a well-developed, if somewhat formalized art, struck coins which were inferior to those of barbarian tribes.

To understand some of the few available reasons for this curious situation, the reader must bear in mind that the Byzantine Empire was a wholly Oriental civilization, despite its beginnings in the later Roman Empire and the fact that the official language was Greek.

The Empire, which originally consisted of Greece, Thrace, Macedon and Asia Minor, began to show signs of progressive decadence in the eighth century. After several centuries of debilitating war with the neo-Persian or Sessanian Monarchy, the Byzantine Empire in about 650 A.D. held almost all of its original territory plus not inconsiderable conquests in Mesopotamia. The Empire at this particular point in history undoubtedly, in the eyes of its population, possessed all its ancient power. However, the discerning eyes of historians have shown us that it was really an empty shell.

After centuries of war, the military had become a rigid organization with an almost Indian caste system. The elite were the cavalry; the next ranked were the navy, and the last were the infantry. This military force was a strictly professional organization of considerable size, and did nothing whatsoever but wage war. This of course became a very large drain upon an economy which was in poor condition at the start.

The load of taxes was crushing. In nearly all ancient societies, including the Byzantine Empire, taxes fell upon those who could least afford them--the peasants. A tax of fifty percent of the year's crop was common. Added to this, every four years there was a property tax which amounted to far more than most peasants could pay without selling their land.

The situation, economically, resembled a motor which is loaded right up to the limited and is just groaning along. All that the productive elements could produce was immediately devoured by the military, the large Church hierarchy, an army of bureaucrats (many of whom did nothing but collect taxes), and the nobility who received royal pensions. The result of this policy was naturally that the peasants had to concentrate on getting enough left over to keep alive, and could not save enough to buy unfarmed land and put it into use.

The mass of the population at this point had fallen into the condition of medieval serfs. The lively interest which the common people had shown in the arts and in education in former years was almost entirely gone, to be replaced by an interest in such necessities as food and shelter, which took early all of the average citizen's time and energy to obtain. Such art as there was, was almost entirely devoted to decoration of the churches.

The sum of the situation is that nobody in the Empire at this time was in a position to pay much attention to the coinage. The military, who were pursuing the art of war, would naturally have no interest; the Church, which was pursuing salvation, no doubt favored the most unattractive coinage to keep the faithful uncorrupted by greed; the bureaucrats pursued the mass of paperwork they themselves had largely created, and the nobles pursued pleasure. The common people simply tried to provide a roof to sleep under and enough to eat.

Under the best conditions, therefore, the coinage would not have been of good quality, although it might have been fairly well executed. At some points during long struggle with the Sassanian Monarchy the Empire held the upper hand, and it was in these periods that the coinage reached its highest level. In 650 A.D. the Empire had recently had seen its arch-enemy conquered by the Onrush of Islam, and this was indeed one of the better periods for quality. Very shortly, however, the Mohammedans turned their attention upon the apparently potent Empire, and began a war which revealed how weak it truly was.

The struggle lasted nearly eight hundred years, until the fall of Constantinople in 1453. The reason for the length of it is that the attackers fought amongst themselves no less than against the Byzantines, culminating in the conquest of the originally Arabic territory by the Ottoman Turks. In the initial stages of the conflict,

the Mohammedan hordes, encouraged by the promise that death in battle meant an eternal sojourn in a most delicious heaven, quickly over-ran the largest part of the Empire, leaving it little more than Constantinople, the immediate neighborhood and Greece. The coinage of this unhappy time, very crude and irregular in shape, reflects the woes of war. The defenses of the remaining territory, however, were strong by nature; and the Empire continued in this reduced form for a considerable time. Some sort of peace was established, the Mohammedans not thinking it worth while to attack the shrunken remains, and the coinage returned to a more respectable, though crude, quality.

In the year 650, less than 180 years after the final fall of the Western Empire, the coinage bore considerable traces of the old Roman heritage. The lettering, at least on the obverse, continued to be Latin, and the style of the gold coinage was practically identical to the later Roman solidi. But two hundred years later things had changed greatly. The lettering was now entirely Greek, with a variation in the size and styles of individual letters that is distressing to the classical scholar. The gold coinage continued to be reasonably respectable in appearance, although the art is of a very low order, but the bronze coinage was extremely crude. Poorly struck on flans which were only occasionally circular, it resembles nothing so much as the cob reales or "bits" familiar to many collectors.

The coinage continued to be in this fashion for several hundred years, poor gold, worse bronze and practically no silver. Eventually, however, it improved - perhaps due to Western influences and once more approached the standard of the early coinage of the Empire. The coins of this late period tend to be wide and thin, but the designs are fairly well executed. These later coins are scarce.

A summary of Byzantine coinage will show that the greater part of it was issued sporadically by a few of the Emporers, and that the rest are scarce. Many of the rulers struck no coins at all. Furthermore, there was a long period during which the rulers did not put their busts or their names on the coins, and the name of the ruler can only be established by a study of the design. This, fortunately, is not extremely difficult in most cases if the coin is in good condition.

A quick listing of the more commonly seen Emperors, omitting the so-called "anonymous" rulers who did not identify themselves on their coins, and the legends most often used, follows:

BYZANTINE COINS continued

1. Anastasius I, 491-518 A.D. D N ANASTASIVS PP AVG

2. Justin I, 518-527 A.D. D N IVSTINVS PP AVG
(Broken between I and N)

3. Justinian I, 527-565 A.D. D.N. IVSTINIANVS PP AVG

4. Justin II, 565-578 A.D. D N IVSTINVS PP AVG
(Coins of Justin II can be recognized by the obverse, which shows Justin and his wife seated instead of the bust used by other Emporers.)

5. Tiberius II, 578-582 A.D. d M Tib CONSTANT PP AVI

6. Maurice Tiberius, 582-602-A.D. DN mAVRIC TIB PP AVI

7. Focas, 602-610 A.D. d M FOCAS PERP AVG

8. Heraclius, 610-641 A.D. d N hERACLI PERP AVG

9. Constantine III, 641-668 A.D. EN TWTO NIKA
(Not much good here.)

10. Constantine IIII, 668-685 A.D. (Rare)
Legends are generally gone or useless. This is the period when the Mohammedans were carving the Empire up.

11. Justinian II, 685-695, 705-711 (Rare) As above.

12. Tiberius III, 698-705 (Rare) As above.

Tiberius III is the last Emperor whose coins appear in any quantity before the start of the Anonymous coinage after peace was restored.

REVERSES

The reverses of the above twelve Emporers generally consist, in the bronze coinage, of a large Greek letter surrounded by monograms and marks. The large letter is the value of the coin in nummia. 6000 nummia equalled one gold solidus. Small numerals indicate the year of the Emporer's reign as follows:

I = 1.	qIII = 9.	Xq = 16.
II = 2.	qII = 8.	XYII = 17.
III = 3.	X = 10.	XqI = 17.
IIII = 4.	XI = 11.	XYIII = 18.
Y = 5.	XII = 12.	XqII = 18.
YI = 6.	XIIII = 14.	XYIIII = 19.
q = 6.	XIII = 13.	XqIII = 19.
YII = 7.	XY = 15.	XX = 20.
qI = 7.	XYI = 16.	etc. up to 38.

The above numerals were generally used to indicate the year of the Emporer's reign and can be used to date the coin.

The denominations (large letters) used and their values:

		WEIGHT: VG. C 500 a.d.
0 NUMMIA	M, XXXX, occasionally H	240 grains
3	AP	198
0	XXX	180
0	K, XX	120
6	IS	96
2	IB	72
0	I	60
6	S	36
5	E, V, u	30
4	A	24
3	P	18
2	B	12

The grading of Byzantine coins must be approached differently from the grading of United States coins. As a rule Byzantine coins are badly worn and off-center and generally have an irregular flan with part of the design off. This must of course be taken into consideration in grading, assigning a lower grade for these defects.

UNC (FDC)

Coin is well centered and sharply struck, with very little if any of the design off flan. No corrosion is permissible. A coin of this

age is UNC, condition will generally have a patina, but its glossy and lustrous color, or its frosty look, will show that it is UNC.

EX. FINE

The coin will be well centered with slight wear, or may be a little off center with part of the design off and almost no wear. A weakly struck coin with no wear is graded EX. Fine. Very little corrosion is permitted an Ex. Fine coin.

V. FINE

The coin will be well centered with not very much wear, or may be a little off-center with slight wear, or more off-center with no wear. If more than 1/6 the design if off flan the coin cannot be graded higher than V. Fine. Slight corrosion is permissible.

FINE

The coin may be well centered with moderate wear, or slightly off center with not very much wear, or more than 1/6 the design off flan with slight wear. Slight corrosion is permissible; if there is more than this amount of corrosion the coin must be down-graded.

V. GOOD

This is the most often seen grade for bronze coins. The coin may be well centered with considerable wear, slightly off center with moderate wear, or more than 1/6 off center with not much wear. A coin which is in other respects V. Fine but has medium corrosion is graded V.Good. Slight corrosion does not downgrade a coin otherwise V. Fine or less. (This amount of corrosion, which would be a few large pits and/or very fine pitting over not more than 2/3rd's of the coin, is normal to Byzantine bronzes.)

GOOD

The coin may be well centered with a good deal of wear, slightly off center with considerable wear, or more than 1/6th off-center with moderate wear. Slight corrosion is permissible. A fine coin otherwise that has medium corrosion is graded Good.

FAIR

The coin may be well centered and very worn, slightly off center with a good deal of wear, or more than 1/6th off center with considerable wear. Slight corrosion is permissible. A coin that is otherwise Very Good but has medium corrosion is graded Fair.

MEDIOCRE

The coin will be well centered and badly worn, slightly off center with very much wear, or more than 1/6th off center with a good deal of wear. This grade permits slight corrosion. If a coin is otherwise Good but has medium corrosion it is graded Mediocre. A coin which is otherwise UNC or Ex. Fine but is badly corroded is graded Mediocre.

POOR

The coin will be well centered and so worn that it is barely identifiable, slightly off center and badly worn, or more than 1/6 off center with very much wear. Medium corrosion is permissible in this grade. A coin which is Fine or Very Fine with bad corrosion is graded Poor. This is the second most often seen grade.

VERY POOR

Excessively worn or corroded. The coin must, however, be identifiable.

FILLER

So badly worn or corroded as to be unidentifiable. A "Filler" coin will generally be identifiable only as Byzantine.

Prices for the more common Byzantine coins, which may be considered basic for all Byzantine coins are as follows:

	Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good	Fine	Very Fine	Ex. Fine	Unc.
Gold Solidi	$10.00	$15.00	$20.00	$25.00	$30.00	$35.00	$45.00	$60.00
BRONZE COINS								
40 nummia	$ 2.00	$ 3.50	$ 5.00	$ 7.50	$10.00	$15.00	$22.00	$35.00
33 (Scarce)	$ 5.00	$ 7.50	$10.00	$15.00	$20.00	$27.50	$35.00	$50.00
30	$ 1.50	$ 2.00	$ 3.00	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$ 9.00	$13.50	$20.00
20	$ 1.00	$ 1.50	$ 2.00	$ 3.00	$ 4.50	$ 6.50	$10.00	$15.00
16	$ 1.00	$ 1.50	$ 2.00	$ 3.00	$ 4.50	$ 6.50	$10.00	$15.00
12	$ .50	$ 1.00	$ 1.50	$ 2.00	$ 3.00	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$ 8.00
10	$ .50	$ 1.00	$ 1.50	$ 2.00	$ 3.00	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$ 8.00
6 (Scarce)	$ 1.00	$ 1.50	$ 2.00	$ 3.00	$ 5.00	$ 7.00	$12.00	$17.50
5	$ .50	$ 1.00	$ 1.50	$ 2.00	$ 3.00	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$ 8.00
4 (Rare)	No available market today							
3 (Rare)	No available market today							
2 (Rare)	No available market today							

(These prices are to a collector. Dealer will pay about 50%)

NOTES ON FORMING A COLLECTION OF BYZANTINE COINS

To the serious collector, a good text on the subject is essential. I recommend "A Handbook to the Coinage of the Byzantine Empire", H. Goodacre, published by Spink & Son, London - 1931. This is probably now out of print.

The embro collector of Byzantine Coins will do much better to purchase them in job-lots rather than piece by piece. This can be done because few dealers have the knowledge to identify these coins. Also, the collector who purchases by job-lot will occasionally hit a bonanza, since the coins available today are nearly all from archaeological excavations, and generally from the same area. The possibility of finding 100 coins from a rare provincial mint in one lot is not great, but if you find one, there will likely be more. Dealers will generally give a large discount to the collector who walks in and offers to take a large part of their stock of Byzantine bronze, since these coins sell rather slowly.

The collection format most often followed is to collect the gold solidi, but the high cost of these coins is a stumbling block to the average collector The best way for the budget-minded numismatist to work would be to try to assemble one piece of each Emporer in as large a bronze coin as possible.

After he has done this, he can upgrade his collection with coins in better grades, which are usually quite scarce. When his collection is fairly complete in nice condition, then he might decide to specialize in the obverse or reverse varieties and possibly pick up a few solidi. There is a large amount of research yet to be done on the subject of Byzantine bronze coins, so the serious collector has a good opportunity to discover new varieties and possibly coins of a previously unknown Emporer. The coins offered today are generally dug up and were not available to previous generations for study.

I, myself get a great deal of satisfaction from my dealings in and collection of Byzantine coins. There is not a great deal of demand for these coins, but they are interesting and offer a real challenge to the true numismatist who is more interested in the knowledge he gets from his collection than the profits he derives from it. He should be prepared, however, to spend a good deal of his hobby time in researching coins for attribution. This is one field that will have no appeal whatsoever to the B.U. roll investor.

REFERENCES:

1.
Ackerman, J. - "A Descriptive Catalogue of Rare and Unedited Roman Coins. Vol. 2, Wilson, London, 1834.

2.
American Numismatic Society. Monograph No. 35. 1928.

3.
Goodacre, H. - "A Handbook to the Coinage of the Byzantine Empire" - Spink & Son, London - 1931.

4.
Wroth, W. - "Catalogue of the Imperial Byzantine Coins in the British Museum." - London, 1908.

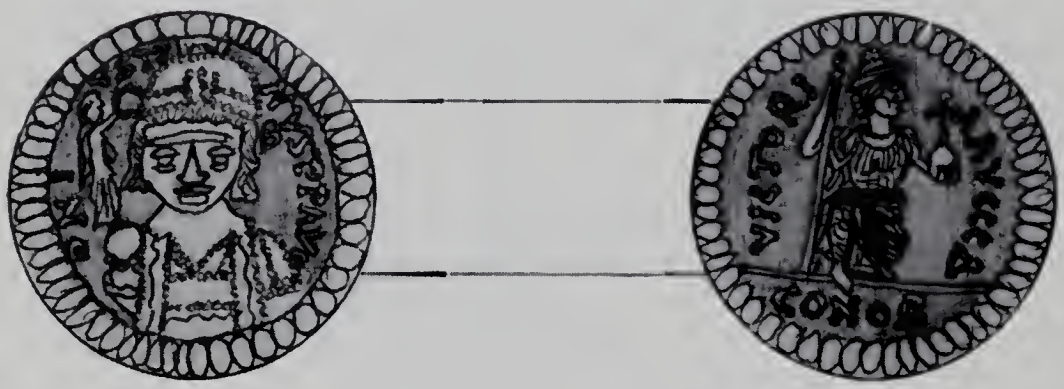
5.
Gibbon, Edward - "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" - London 1776 - 1788.

(Gibbon is a famous historian and particularly good on Byzantine history, although some of his sources (mostly regarding the rise of Islam) have now been discredited. The collector of Byzantine coins is urged to familiarize himself with Gibbon. It will be time well spent, and far from a tedious task, since Gibbon's style, though quaint, reads like a novel.)

6.
Rawlinson, George - "History of the Sassanian or Neo-Persian Empire" - New York, 1875.

SOLIDUS OF JUSTIN I

518 - 527 A.D.



The gold coinage of the Byzantine Empire continued to resemble late Roman gold for sometime.

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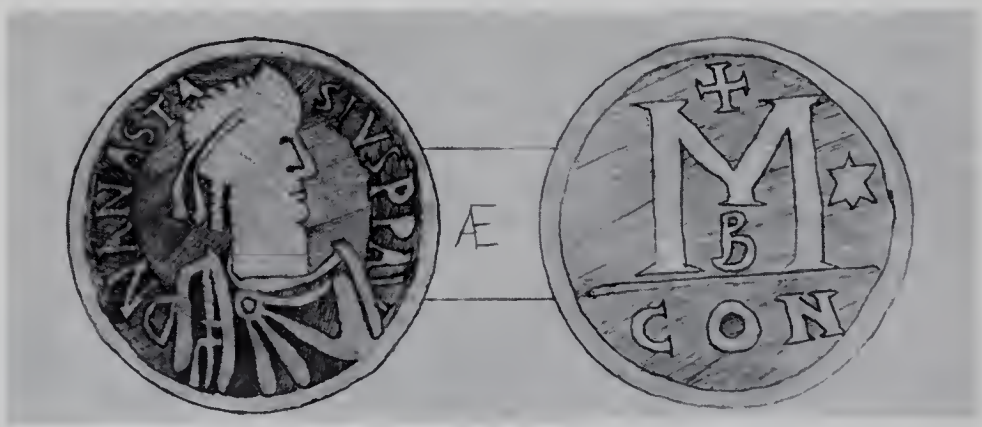
40 NUMMIA BRONZE of ANASTASIUS I

491 - 518 A.D.



The coin has been drawn so as to emphasize the worn condition normal to Byzantine bronzes.

CLUB NEWS

BAY CITIES COIN CLUB: Joel Malter was principle speaker at the May Meeting of Bay Cities Coin Club, showing slides on Ancient coins of Egypt, Greece and Rome. This was a high light of the year as Joel is an authority on this subject and an outstanding numismatist.

The June Meeting featured the Internationally famous numismatist and auctioneer as principle speaker Mr. Hans Schulman. He spoke of numismatics and collecting in Europe, including the Iron Curtain Countries. Winning displays were first: Australian Pennies and Hungarian Paper Money took second place. A medal and token display received honorable mention. - Club News Bulletin.

COMPTON COIN CLUB: The May meeting at the Compton Coin Club was a family affair. All joined in celebrating the first birthday of the Club Bulletin. The speakers were Wayne Dennis, the originator and first editor of the Compton Coinette Club Bulletin and who is N.A.S.C. Quarterly Editor. He discussed the Organization (N.A.S.C.) from the time it was founded to present and gave a very interesting talk on the N.A.S.C. Quarterly. The second speaker was Ben Hooghkirk who told of his personal adventures in coin collecting. Display winners for May were Mel Kohl, first place: World Crowns and Ann Hall, second place: Coins of Queen Elizabeth II. Buddy Milliron displayed coins and flags of the United Nations. Buddy is a Junior member of 13 years and did all the arranging himself. He was presented with a dollar for his outstanding effort.

The film "A Trip Through the Denver Mint" was the Program at the June Meeting. It was about eight months wait for this film but it was worth it. Display winners were Virginia Dennis, first place, Presidents on Coins. Other exhibitors were Mel Kohl, John Williams and Myron Weist.

The very distinguished Mr. Karl Brainard, President of N.A.S.C. was the featured speaker at the July Meeting. He spoke on current conditions affecting our hobby and suggested everyone write your Congressman and U.S. Senator in an effort to block the 1964 date freeze and the discontinuing of proof sets in 1965. Display winners for July was Wayne Dennis, first place, History of the U.S. Cent. Other exhibitors were Mel Kohl, John Williams and Myron Weist.

CULVER CITY COIN CLUB: Alva Christensen was the guest speaker at the Culver City Coin Club's May Meeting. She gave a very

interesting talk on "101 Types of Collecting". Display winners were Thelma Case, first place; Mike Zagorian, second place; and Ezy Friedman took third place.

The June Meeting featured a "Question and Answer" Program. Forum consisted of Bob Gamble, Karl Brainard, C.C. Dunbar and Jim Betton. Display winners were Minerva Axelrod, first place; Grace Brainard, second place and Thelma Case, third place.

N.A.S.C. President Karl Brainard was the key note speaker at the July Meeting of the Culver City Coin Club. He touched on the half dollar situation and explained his display of Notgeld in detail. He also covered Ancient Iron and metal knives used as currency. Display awards were presented to Diana Gram for first place; Grace Brainard, second place and special award went to Irwin Freeman.

- The Four C Journal.

DESERT COIN PROSPECTORS CLUB: The numismatic department organized as one of the regular premium exhibits under the San Bernardino County Fair, will again be hosted by Desert Coin Prospectors Club of Victorville. The fair opens September 2nd throught September 7th and has featured a coin exhibit since 1958--the local coin clubs have acted as host since that date. The exhibit will feature such outstanding collections as complete sets large cents, paper monies of al description, Commemorative Halves, gold sets and many fine foreign collections. Chairman for the event is Thomas Fitzgerald. Judges will be Fred Coops, Walter Synder, and Tom Wood. This coin show has become one of the most popular and most visited of the fair's attractions. - Virginia Muller, Sect'y.

DOWNEY NUMISMATISTS: Kenneth H. Young was guest speaker at the May Meeting of Downey Numismatists. He spoke on one of his favorite subjects, "Roman Imperial and Biblical Coins". He displayed books and coins on this ancient subject.

The June Meeting featured Louis Zumwalt, who spoke on "What To Collect". The membership voted on shorter coffee break and auction sheets to be given out on a first come first serve basis.

- Downey Numismatist

CLUB NEWS continued

'49' ERS COIN CLUB: The featured speaker at the May Meeting of the 49'ERS Coin Club was Blaine Milliron. His topic was "What and How He Collects", without costing too much and still be of value when he reaches retirement age. In his display were a Chuckrum from Travoncore and the Cartwheel from Great Britain. Another interesting item was the famous Maria Theresa and he told how her ancestry could be traced as far back as 900 A.D. There were 85 present at this meeting including 9 guests and there were 9 new members who signed up. - Ann Hall, Secretary.

THE HOLLYWOOD COIN CLUB: At a recent meeting of the Hollywood Coin Club featured an interesting talk on "Exhibits for the Numismatist" by Ruth Johnson. Light refreshments were served and the auction was considered an exciting and enjoyable event. Officers are: Manny Frohlich, President; Elivira Moody, Treasurer; and Beatrice Young, Secretary. M.J. Sherry, Litt. D. is Chairman of Public Relations and Publicity and Molly Shulman is Ass't.; and Henry Corden is Librarian. - M.J. Sherry, Litt. D.

LAWNDALE COIN CLUB: At the May Meeting of the Lawndale Coin saw two lovely ladies tie for first place honors in Exhibits. Ann Hall displayed coins of Queen Elizabeth and Joy Parrish displayed a hugh map of the state of Oregon with gold and silver centennial money tokens and medals. They were both congratulated for their interesting displays.

The June Meeting - Joe Magee took top honors with his display of proof sets and special die variety items. Second place winner was Mrs. Vena Crow for a complete U.S. nickels 1866 through 1964 and Mr. B. B. Crow won third place award for Canada Type Coins.

- Lawndale News Letter

NORTH AMERICAN STAMP & COIN CLUB: LeroyBorchardt was May Speaker whose topic was the "Honorable Lincoln Cent". Ten new members were accepted into the membership, which makes a total of 27 new members in a three month period.

At the June Meeting another Key Coin Drawing was held. Mary Heitz won on the 1955 double die Lincoln Cent and Harry Phillips won the 1942 Mercury Dime. Four new members were accepted into the Club.

Jack Ogilvie, A.N.A. Historian was guest speaker at the July Meeting of the N.A. Stamp and Coin Club. He spoke on current trends in

coins -- 30 years of collecting has given him a knowledgeable account of coins. He was presented with a plaque for his fine talk. Joe Magee won first place for his display of proof sets (1950 to date) and (3) 1955 double die cents. - Trade Wins

SOUTHERN CALIF. ANCIENT NUMISMATIC SOCIETY: Robin Martin was the featured speaker at the June Meeting of S.C.A.N.S. He spoke on Greek and Roman Coinage.

The July Meeting was highlighted by a talk given by Wayne Dennis, who is Editor of N.A.S.C. Quarterly. His subject was the history achievements and aims of the N.A.S.C. and the Quarterly. Joe Molter gave an account of the Convention of Foreign and Ancient Collectors held at the Ambassador Hotel in June.

- Ken Young, Representative.

SOUTHERN HUB COIN CLUB: Blaine Milliron was the featured speaker at the May Meeting of So. Hub Coin Club. His topic was "What to Collect, That Won't Cost A Lot and Still Be of Value at Retirement Age". Mel Kohl took top honors for his exhibit of Crowns and Dollars. Joe Goodyear was second with Coins of England.

The June Meeting featured one of our own members, Mr. Walter Snyder, who spoke on "Large Cents". He also displayed his collection of the same. Display asard was won by Edith Filitreau, "Primitive Money". Other exhibitors were Grace Brainard, Minerva Axelrod, Mel Kohl, Vena and B.B. Crow.

The July Meeting of So. Hub Coin Club was celebrated by a buffet luncheon followed by a musical program in celebration of the Club's 7th Anniversary. Ruth Garlic gave a piano recital, which was enjoyed by all. She was presented with a beautiful bouquet of red roses. Exhibit run off for the first half of the year were won by Mel Kohl, first place, Edith Filitreau, second place and Vena Crow, third place.

- The Numis.

TORRANCE COIN CLUB: A.N.A. Board Member Mr. Charles M. Johnson was guest speaker at the May Meeting of the Torrance Coin Club. His topic was "Philosophy of Numismatics". He stressed eight points of collecting for the benefit of the collector. Displays for the evening included Coins of Queen Elizabeth by Ann Hall.

CLUB NEWS continued

Crowns of the World by Mel Kohl, Crests and Seals by Bob Axelrod, Encased postage stamp by Minerva Axelrod. Bob Axelrod won the participation award.

The June meeting was highlighted by a talk given by C. (Slim) Dunbar. His topic was "Forgotten Items". Clara Dykes, Vice-President conducted the meeting in the absence of vacationing President Foster Hall. Displays at this meeting were Coins of Isreal by G. McKenzie, Trade Tokens by Mel Kohl, World Fair Medals, Minerva Axelrod, Presidents on Coins, Virginia Dennis. The participation award was won by Gerald McKenzie.

Nellie Kuska, owner and operator of a museum in Lomita, California, was the speaker at the July Meeting of the Torrance Coin Club. She spoke on "Early Coin Banks and Money Containers". Her talk was accompanied by a display of some fine specimens of coin glass manufactured in 1892. Gerald McKenzie won the participation for the second time in a row for his display of "20th Century Coins with Chips". Other members who displayed were Bob Axelrod, Mel Kohl, Wayne Dennis and Minerva Axelrod.

- Lila Barrett,Corres. Sect'y.

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Our nickel of today contains 75 percent Copper and 25 percent Nickel. During the first seven months of 1963 our Mints coined 196,382,700 Five Cent pieces. It took 1,500,000 pounds of Copper and 500,000 pounds of Nickel to do the job.

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The Prince Edward Island Cent of 1871 is unusual because it is the only Decimal coinage of the Island, the only coin issued in Canada with the Royal Title in English and the only coin of the Heaton Mint to be struck for Canada without the Mint mark.

MEMBER CLUBS

ANTELOPE VALLEY COIN CLUB
Antelope Valley High School
4900 Division, Lancaster, Calif.
2nd Sunday, 2.00 p.m.

BAKERSFIELD COIN CLUB
1821 Kent Drive
Bakersfield, Calif.
1st & 3rd Tuesday, 8.00 p.m.

BAY CITIES COIN CLUB
American Legion Hall on 17th St.
Between Broadway & Santa Monica
Santa Monica, Calif.
3rd Thursday, 8.00 p.m.

CALIFORNIA FOREIGN COIN CLUB
411 No. La Cienega Blvd
Los Angeles, Calif.
1st Thursday, 8.00 p.m.

CENTRAL COAST COIN CLUB
Grange Hall - So. Broad
San Luis Obispo, Calif.
3rd Monday, 8.00 p.m.

COINS OF THE WORLD CLUB
1216 E. Imperial
El Segundo, Calif.
1st Sunday, 2.00 p.m.

COMMUNITY COIN CLUB of
GARDEN GROVE
Corner Orangewood & Magnolia
Magnolia Park, Calif.
1st Monday, 7.30 p.m.

COMPTON COIN CLUB
Lueders Park, Bullis & Rosecrans
Compton, Calif.
3rd Wednesday, 7.45 p.m.

CONEJO VALLEY COIN CLUB
Conejo Valley Community Center
Dover at Hendrix
Thousand Oaks, Calif.
2nd Thursday, 8.00 p.m.

CULVER CITY COIN CLUB
Culver City Women's Club
3835 Watseka, Culver City, Calif.
2nd Thursday, 8.00 p.m.

DATE EMPIRE COIN CLUB
Security Bank Club Room
Indio, Calif.
3rd Saturday, 7.30 p.m.

DESERT COIN PROSPECTORS
Irwin Elementary School, Mojave St.
Victorville, Calif.
1st Tuesday, 8.00 p.m.

DOUGLAS S.M. NUMIS. SOCIETY
Douglas Globemaster Grill
2905 Ocean Park Blvd.
Santa Monica, Calif.
2nd Monday, 7.00 p.m.

THE DOWNEY NUMISMATISTS
Downey Women's Club
9813 So. Paramount Blvd.
Downey, Calif.
1st Wednesday, 7.30 p.m.

EAST LOS ANGELES COIN CLUB
932 So. Gerhart Avenue
Los Angeles, Calif.
3rd Monday, 8.00 p.m.

ECHO PARK COIN CLUB
1226 No. Alvarado
Los Angeles, Calif.
2nd Thursday, 8.00 p.m.

EL MONTE COIN CLUB
El Monte Civic Center
3130 N. Tyler, El Monte, Calif.
4th Monday, 7.00 p.m.

FONTANA UNITED NUMISMATIST
Steel Workers Hall
Sterra Avenue
Fontana, Calif.
2nd Friday, 7.30 p.m.

FORTY-NINER COIN CLUB
Lynwood Recreation Hall
Bullis & Century
Lynwood, Calif.
2nd Wednesday, 7.45 p.m.

GARDEN GROVE COIN CLUB
Grange Hall, Century & Taft Sts.
Garden Grove, Calif.
4th Thursday, 7.30 p.m.

ERAL DYNAMICS COIN CLUB
t Recreation Club House
venue at Bellevue
na, Calif.
riday, 7.30 p.m.

N CITY COIN CLUB
vette School Cafetorium
& Pleasant St.
Paula, Calif.
londay. 7.00 p.m.

NDALE COIN CLUB
o. Central Ave.
ale, Calif.
onday, 8.00 p.m.

LYWOOD YMCA COIN CLUB
wood Y.M.C.A.
No. Hudson Avenue
wood, Calif.
onday, 8.00 p.m.

LWILD COIN CLUB
Box 566
ild, Calif.
is Places & Dates

WOOD COIN CLUB
vood YMCA, 5425 Centralia
Beach, Calif.
iesday, 7.30 p.m.

RADA COIN CLUB
let Anthony School
Barbata Rd
rada, Calif.
iday, 8.00 p.m.

DALE COIN CLUB
llows - Rebecca Hall
at Acacia Ave.
orne, Calif.
nday, 2.00 p.m.

COIN CLUB.
HEED RECREATION CENTER
Empire Street
ık, Calif.
3rd Wednesday, 8.00 p.m.

BEACH COIN CLUB
Ocean Blvd.
Beach, Calif.
esday, 7.30 p.m.

LOS ANGELES COIN CLUB
1329 S. Hope Street
Los Angeles, Calif.
1st Friday, 8.00 p.m.

MAR VISTA COIN CLUB
3513 Centinala Ave.
Los Angeles 66, Calif.
1st Monday, 8.00 p.m.

MONTEREY PARK COIN CLUB
Service Clubhouse
440 So. McPherrin
Monterey Park, Calif.
4th Friday, 8.00 p.m.

NORTHROP-NORAIR RECREATION CLUB - (NRC) COIN CLUB
12917 Cerise
Hawthorne, Calif.
2nd & 4th Monday, 7.30 p.m.

NORWALK CALIFORNIA COIN CLUB
13027 E. Rosecrans
Norwalk, Calif.
1st. Monday, 7.30 p.m.

NORTH AMERICAN AVIATION STAMP & COIN CLUB
5353 W. Imperial Hwy.
Los Angeles, Calif.
1st Monday, 7.30 p.m.

NORTH AMERICAN NUMIS. SOCIETY
12145 Woodruff
Downey, Calif.
3rd Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.

NORTHERN CALIF. NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION
P.O. Box 3044
Daly City, Calif. 94015
Meets in Convention Annually

ORANGE COAST COIN CLUB
Bayside Village So. Club House
300 E. Coast Hwy. No. 105
Newport Beach, Calif.
1st Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.

ORANGE COUNTY COIN CLUB
336 So. Pomona Avenue
Brea, Calif.
4th Wednesday, 8.00 p.m.

PICO RIVERA COIN CLUB
Continental Bank Bldg.
9125 Whittier
Pico Rivera, Calif.
4th Tuesday, 8.00 p.m.

PILLARS LIMITED
"La Casita" Bullocks Fashion Square
Sherman Oaks, Calif.
3rd Wednesday, 8.00 p.m.

POMONA VALLEY COIN CLUB
172 W. Monterey
Pomona, Calif.
1st Saturday, 8.00 p.m.

ROCKATOMICS COIN CLUB
8500 N. Fallbrook Avenue
Canoga Park, Calif.
4th Monday, 7.30 p.m.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY
COIN CLUB
1510 W. Highland Avenue
San Bernardino, Calif.
3rd Thursday, 7.30 p.m.

SAN FERNANDO VALLEY
COIN CLUB
Burbank Y.M.C.A.
3rd & Magnolia
Burbank, Calif.
2nd. Monday, 8.00 p.m.

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY
COIN CLUB
Huntington-Sheraton Hotel
Pasadena, Calif.
3rd Wednesday, 8.00 p.m.

SANTA ANA COIN CLUB
1104 W. 8th Street
Santa Ana, Calif.
3rd Monday, 7.30 p.m.

SO. CALIF. ANCIENT NUMIS.
SOCIETY
For meeting information write to
P.O. Box 221, Tarzana, Calif.

SOCIETY FOR INTERNATIONAL
NUMISMATISTS
2132 Pier Avenue
Santa Monica, Calif.
2nd Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.

SOUTHERN HUB COIN CLUB
4441 W. Lennox Blvd.
Inglewood, Calif.
2nd Sunday, 2.00 p.m.

SPACE TECHNOLOGY LABORATORIES
Employee's Assoc. Coin Club
2nd & 4th Wednesday, 12.00 Noon

TRANSPORTATION COIN CLUB
Alexandria Hotel - Dessert Room
5th & Spring, Los Angeles, Calif.
1st Sunday, 2.00 p.m.

TORRANCE COIN CLUB
Torrance Recreation Center
3341 Torrance Blvd.
Torrance, Calif.
3rd Tuesday, 8.00 p.m.

UPLAND COIN CLUB
Women's Club, 738 No. Euclid Ave.
Ontario, Calif.
3rd Saturday, 8.00 p.m.

VALLEY COIN CLUB
Men's Club,
Los Alamos, Calif.
2nd Tuesday, 8.00 p.m.

VANDENBERG NUMIS. SOCIETY
Mesa Service Club - Vandenberg AFB
Vandenberg, Calif.
1st & 3rd Thursday, 7.00 p.m.

VENTURA COUNTY COIN CLUB
Ventura Recreation Center
1261 E. Main St. Ventura, Calif.
2nd Monday, 8.00 p.m.

WEST VALLEY COIN CLUB
Reseda Women's Club
7901 Lindley Avenue
Reseda, Calif.
4th Sunday, 2.00 p.m.

WHITTIER COIN CLUB
402 S. Washington Avenue,
Whittier, Calif.
1st Friday, 7.30 p.m.